

IP0391

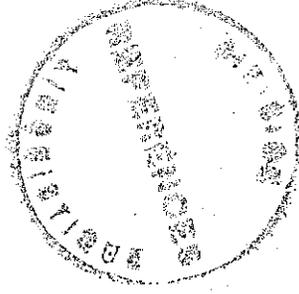
68625

May 1992

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Second meeting of the Preparatory Committee of
the third African Population Conference

Dakar, Senegal
1-3 June 1992



**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KILIMANJARO
PROGRAMME OF ACTION : LESSONS
AND PROSPECTS**

**BACKGROUND TO THE KPA AND ANNOTATED DRAFT AGENDA
FOR APC3's PAPER on:**

Implementation of the KPA: lessons and prospects.

I. BACKGROUND TO THE KPA

The thrust of the fifth International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) scheduled for Cairo (Egypt) in 1994 will be to consolidate achievements made to date in fostering contemporary understanding of the population-development interrelationship with a focus on the mobilisation of needed resources. Included among its preparatory activities is the convening of this third session of African population Conference on the theme: Population, Family and Sustainable development.

Obviously, the world has come along way from the first United Nations Population Conference held in Rome (1954), when among other things, economic development and fertility control were pinpointed as the means for stabilizing rapid population growth.¹ At the African regional level, from the inception of population-development interrelationship research (1961) within the ECA secretariat, the focus was on the creation of awareness among ECA member states regarding the importance of considering population issues in the development planning process.

The second global population Conference in Belgrade (1965) extended the science of demography to such related fields as economics, social development and population policy. At the time, the prevailing economic strategy emphasized overall (and per capita) growth of the national economy while in the population domain, emphasis was on fertility control as a panacea for achieving rapid economic growth. The interrelationship between population and development was still far from clear.

Little wonder then, the first African Population Conference (APC1) was organized at a time (1971) when African governments still regarded population factors as exogenous rather than endogenous to the development process. The goal of APC1 was to reiterate, among African policy makers, the importance of population in planning in a bid to bring about awareness of problems and opportunities. These objectives were to be achieved through a discussion of the African demographic situation in relation to the development problems in the region.

About 400 experts (including representatives from 32 ECA member states) attended the

¹ In the main, the 1954 Conference constituted demography as an independent scientific discipline of universal import.

meeting and deliberated on several themes about the African population². Substantively APC1 highlighted the close interrelationships between population trends and socio-economic development efforts in the region; and, underscored the need for training personnel at the national level for the collection of basic demographic data, their analysis and the utilization of the findings in the formulation and implementation of national socio-economic development plans.

During the 1970s, economic development emphasis was shifted to the provision of basic needs. However, a controversy soon emerged about the rationale behind dissipating the scarce resources in the development of national family planning policies and programmes (to control fertility) as against using the resources in the provision of the said basic needs of housing, food, shelter, etc. Accordingly, the key issue at the third global population conference in Bucharest (1974) was the adoption of the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA) within whose framework were formulated, the principles and measures of sovereign national population policies with emphasis on changing the international economic system. By adopting the WPPA, population policy research became institutionalized into a fundamental component of the work programme of the United Nations family.

By the dawn of the 1980s, it became clear that population problems were more complex than the hitherto preoccupation with fertility control. Accordingly a multi-disciplinary approach was needed to deal with the other emerging aspects of the population problem namely mortality, migration, etc. In effect, the call was made for an integrated approach to fostering an understanding of the population-development interrelationship.

It was in that context that the fourth global population conference (ICP4) in Mexico City (1984) reviewed and appraised the WPPA and made recommendations for its further implementation with a view to improving the standard of living and quality of life for all peoples on earth. Several preparatory Expert Group meetings and Regional Consultations preceded ICP4. Among these were the Second African Population Conference (APC2), organized from 9-13 January 1984 in Arusha (U.R. Tanzania) by UNECA in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). It was attended by representatives from 44 ECA member states as well as observers from several United Nations and its specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

² These included (i) population situation, trends and prospects; (ii) demographic data collection and analysis, training and research; (iii) application of demography for socio-economic development by sector population; (iv) country case studies on population-development interrelationships; (v) population policy and programmes; and, (vi) special sessions on methods of population projections, evaluation of techniques of family planning, methods of analysis of defective data, calculation methods of manpower statistics and data processing.

Substantively, APC2 reviewed the conclusions and recommendations of APC1 and thence deliberated on several themes.³ In effect, at the time of APC2, although the continent had achieved some progress in awareness creation, it was still far from implementing pertinent and efficient population policies called for by its tremendous socio-economic and demographic problems. The various operational phases⁴ pursuant to achieving the objective of creating the aforementioned awareness among ECA member states culminated in the adoption of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action (KPA) on population at APC2.

Since the adoption of the KPA (1984), the objective of the African Regional Population Programme (ARPP) has been to assist member states with the implementation of the KPA recommendations⁵ simultaneous with monitoring the implementation of these recommendations by the member States themselves as an integral part of their overall population and development planning strategy.

Regarding efforts on the part of the ECA secretariat to assist the member states with the implementation of the KPA recommendations, information has been prepared and disseminated throughout the region on (i) a Manual for preparing national and sub-national projections⁶; (ii) guidelines for integrating population factors in development planning (IPDP)⁷; (iii) studies in the general area of population dynamics (fertility, mortality, migration, population projections

³ These included the regional demographic situation and its future trends; population and development interrelationships; population and space; strategies and schemes in family health, welfare and family planning; changing role of women in the development process; technical cooperation/financial assistance; and, (vii) progress on preparations for the ICP. Country statements were also presented.

⁴ The first phase comprised data collection; the second, data analysis; and, the third essentially emphasized the utilization of the findings from the such analysis in the formulation of population policies and programmes.

⁵ It will be recalled that the 84 KPA recommendations addressed to these member States are subsumed under the 9 main areas of (i) population and development strategy; (ii) fertility and family planning; (iii) mortality and morbidity; (iv) urbanization and migration; (v) changing role of women in the development process; (vi) children and youth; (vii) data collection, training and research; (viii) population information; and, (ix) community involvement and role of non-governmental organizations.

⁶ This Manual is expected to impact on the process of IPDP.

⁷ UNECA, *Guidelines for integrating population variables in development planning for ECA member states*, 5th Session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, 14-21 March 1988 (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), E/ECA/PSD.5/41.

and policies)⁸; and, (vii) a Manual for the integration of population variables into development plans at the macro level and in the agricultural sector.

As usual and preparatory to the aforementioned fifth international Conference on Population (ICPD), several Expert Group meetings and Regional Consultations are being organized; among these is the third session of African Population Conference (APC3) scheduled to take place at a time when considerable progress has been made within the region in the areas of data collection, analysis and utilization in the design of development plans and policies.

The objective of this paper is to assess the progress made by the member states while implementing the KPA recommendations in each of the 9 areas within which the 84 recommendations addressed to these states can be subsumed. The assessment (section II) will indicate the difficulties (and failures if any) in such efforts simultaneous with indicating (where appropriate) proposals for integrating the family and population growth components. Thence an attempt will be made to explore the need (if any) to review the KPA within the framework of the theme for the 1994 global population conference (ICPD).

II. LESSONS AND PROSPECTS IN IMPLEMENTING THE KPA

(i) Population and development strategy and policy.

- progress in terms of interventions by member states and the international community to foster the integration of population factors in the development planning process (IPDP).

⁸ These included (i) UNECA, "Population growth and evaluation of family planning programmes in Africa", ECA/PD/WP/1985/14; (ii) UNECA, "Family structure and fertility in sub-Saharan Africa", ECA/PD/WP/1985/19; (iii) UNECA, "The changing role of women and fertility: the case of selected West African countries", ECA/TP/POP/86/2.3(A); (iv) UNECA, "Report on integrated MCH/FP programmes in Africa", ECA/POP/WP/87/3/1.3(ii); (v) UNECA, "The impact of changing patterns of family formation and structure on fertility in selected African countries", ECA/POP/TP/87/2.3(b); (vi) UNECA, "Some aspects of family planning programmes and fertility in selected ECA member states", African Population Studies Series, No.9 (1987), E/ECA/SER A/7; (vii) UNECA, "Social, cultural and legislative factors affecting family formation and fertility in selected African countries", ECA/POP/TP/88/2(2.2); (viii) UNECA, "The impact of maternal and child health and MCH/FP programmes on fertility and childhood mortality and maternal health", ECA/POP/TP/89/2(1.3); (ix) UNECA, Statistical compendium on contraceptive prevalence and practice in African countries, ECA/POP/TP/90/1/1.2(ii)(a); (x) guidelines on improving delivery and evaluation on family planning programmes in African countries, ECA/POP/TP/91/2[1.2(ii)]; (xi) guidelines on evaluating the interrelationships among infant and child mortality, socio-economic factors and fertility, ECA/POP/TP/91/5[2.2(b)]; and, (xii) guidelines on the methods of evaluating the socio-economic and demographic consequences of refugees, ECA/POP/TP/91/6[2.3(ii)].

- difficulties (and/or successes) experienced (selected cases) in the face of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) particularly the adverse consequences of certain aspects of SAPs on families simultaneous with recommended remedial measures.
- proposals for improving on the development of population policies and programmes as well as for the incorporation of the family within the IPDP process.

(ii) Fertility and family planning

- progress made by governments in implementing integrated MCH and family planning programmes since the KPA.
- difficulties experienced in this regard. For instance, the phenomenon of family planning delivery which despite the priority given by international organizations has not been very successful. Equally relevant will be the problem of teenage pregnancy and its impact on the life cycle of women generally and the family in particular.
- actions taken by governments to address and/or recommendations (by the international community) for redressing the difficulties.

(iii) Morbidity and mortality

- programmes (and results if any) made by governments to address the pertinent KPA recommendations particularly efforts at familiarizing themselves with family practices with a view to correcting such practices that are harmful to health. It will be useful to assess in this context the efforts made by these governments to implement the Alma-Ata Declaration (1978).
- any difficulties encountered in such efforts.
- programmes to alleviate such difficulties. A case in point is the Nairobi Conference on maternity risk. The vital link between the education of mothers and the health of infants could also be emphasized in terms of the need to foster women education; so also the impact of AIDS on families and remedial measures need be addressed.

(iv) Urbanization and migration

- progress made by governments in implementing the measures advocated by the KPA.
- the effectiveness of such measures in alleviating the destructive effects of migration on the family. In this regard, it should be stressed that awareness of achieving better control of fertility is faster in urban areas where most educated people are found. Thus towns are vantage points for the dissemination of new ideas affecting family size.
- programmes of governments to check the formation of urban sub-proletariat and safeguard the access of the poorest families to a number of public services regarding health and family planning.

(v) Changing role of women in the development process.

- actions taken by governments to implement the numerous proposals made in the KPA that impact on the interrelationship between the welfare of women and development . For instance actions to increase the access of women to education/professional activity and the importance of the later as a prerequisite for accelerating the onset and tempo of fertility decline.
- programmes (if any) for dealing with the identified difficulties.

(vi) Children and youth

- efforts made by governments to address the various KPA recommendations. A case in point is the impact of population growth and the resulting economic crisis on children and adolescents; the issue of sex equality; and, the issue of early marriages.
- the difficulties encountered in implementing such efforts. The issues of abortion, better education of young people on sex and family planning, population education campaigns (including sex education), for instance, are real. It appears that existing programmes are not based on sufficient knowledge of the cultural norms of the societies in which they are introduced; this underlines their current ineffectiveness.
- programmes to address these difficulties particularly for the out-of-school urban youth, street/foster children , lonely young migrant girls in big cities.

(vii) Population data collection, analysis, training and research.

- progress made in data collection, training and population-development

(including demographic) research since adopting the KPA.

- difficulties still being encountered in this regard. Existing surveys seem to reveal that family statistics are either neglected or not given sufficient prominence. Standardization of procedures in multinational programmes makes it impossible to take account of the specificity of situations and population strategies. There are also issues of lack of 'fuller analysis and utilization of resulting findings in the formulation and implementation of socio-economic development plans' as well as the lag between data needs and availability.
- programmes to alleviate such difficulties including the establishment of Statistical Offices to improve the collection and analysis of data on households- the conventional statistical approach to the family.

(viii) Population information

- progress made by governments in evolving measures to disseminate information on family aspirations which have a potential for influencing future government aspirations.
- difficulties in evolving such measures.
- programmes or proposals by governments to ensure that national universities' curricula particularly for all management staff (especially economists, doctors, agronomists and journalists) include basic training regarding information on population issues.

(ix) Community involvement and role of private and Non-Governmental Organizations.

- efforts made by governments by way of support to NGOs in relation to the latter's implementation of the pertinent KPA recommendations.
- constraints experienced in giving such support.
- proposals to alleviate such constraints.

III. THE CASE FOR REVIEWING THE KPA WITHIN THE ICPD FRAMEWORK.

In the light of the analysis in section II, a case would then be made for reviewing the KPA together with the nature of such a review.